Abstract

A method and an arrangement for testing digital protective
circuits in which data processing means are used to simulate a
power supply network by outputting digital current and voltage
signals in cycles. Corresponding current and voltages are
generated from these signals and supplied to a protective
circuit to be tested. To test protective circuits under
conditions that are as close to reality as possible with a
method of this type, using a comparatively simple data
processing system design, the output digital current and
voltage signals are first buffered consecutively when the test
of a protective circuit begins. Upon reaching a specific
quantity of buffered signals, the oldest buffered signals in
each case are output in cycles, and more recent output signals
are buffered. Upon the occurrence of a tripping signal, output
continues in cycles, and data processing means output and
buffer network-specific digital current and voltage signals.